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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2149.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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THE PLAGUE EASING UP

Bulletin Board Shows
Clean Record.

BLOCK 19 QUARANTINED

Board Discusses Important Matters.
Consumptive Retreat Proposed.
Building Sale Opposed.

BULLER DRIVEN FROM THE CREST OF SPION KOP

Leaves Fifteen Hundred Dead On
The Field.

HIS ARMY WITHDRAWS ACROSS
THE FATAL TUGELA RIVER

LADYSMITH STILL HOLDS OUT BUT IT MAY BE FLOODED—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT.

The plague situation was unchanged yesterday and nothing occurred to mar the clean record at the Health Department. The call physicians, however, were busy throughout the day answering both the calls of the Health Department and the Citizens' Sanitary Committee.

Dr. Hoffmann reported the condition of Mr. Hartman improving, his temperature having gone down considerably during the day. The other patients are steadily improving.

A Consumptive Home.

Mr. F. J. Lowrey of the Board of Health stated a proposition to that body which had been suggested to him by A. L. C. Atkinson, superintendent of the kerosene camp, of establishing a hospital for consumptives in the hospital of the kerosene camp, after the camp was discontinued as a quarantine station. The proposition is in reality one to provide a retreat for incurable consumptives, and not necessarily a consumptive hospital. Mr. Atkinson's idea is to have the Board of Health give its sanction to the establishment of such a place, and allow the government physician to be in attendance. From conversations had with several philanthropic persons in the city, Mr. Atkinson feels reasonably certain that he can arrange for the support of the nurses and attendants, by voluntary subscriptions.

It has been suggested that, if such a home is established, it should be definitely stated that it is not to be a place where consumptives can be treated, but more as a retreat where they can spend their last days. This matter was forcibly brought to the attention of the Honolulu public, a short time since, when an almost penniless consumptive was turned into the street, and was refused at the regular hospitals and turned away from boarding houses; and but for the charity of an old friend, would have died on the streets. To care for such cases will be the purpose of the proposed institution. It was emphasized that if a general statement was made, that a hospital for consumptives had been established at Honolulu, it would bring a large number of patients from the Mainland to these shores. This is to be avoided.

The Board will consider the matter at some future date.

Homeless and Friendless.

The egress of several hundreds of Japanese from the drillshed camp yesterday, together with releases of others from the outside detention camps, has brought the community face to face with a very serious problem.

Where are these people to obtain shelter and where is their food to come from?

The Citizens' Sanitary Committee was flooded yesterday with these people, all with the general query for some place to sleep at night.

The Board of Health, while it has

felt the great responsibility of looking after these people, rendered homeless by the act of the Board in burning up Chinatown, does not feel that it is in

cumbersome upon it to support them for an indefinite period. This is President Wood's opinion, as to the limit of responsibility incurred by the Board, and he feels that the community at large should make some effort to assist the Board in caring for these people in some way. They have passed through their regular quarantine and are supposed to be free from the infection of plague.

The relief camps are crowded to their utmost capacity and the Board considers that it would be next to impossible for it to grapple with the question, as it relates to individuals. At the drillshed Minister Cooper was informed, and so stated to the Board, that most of the Japanese were provided with money, and upon their release would be provided with shelter by friends. Those who were without funds were to be allowed the privilege of remaining in the camps until they found other accommodations. The general exodus from the drillshed is caused by the need of the place for quarantining the people of Block 19. Yesterday all were given their freedom, numbering nearly 1,200. Within a week several hundred will be released from Kalhi and the city will be filled with nearly 7,000 Asiatics who will seek homes. Many of them are without a cent. For some reason the Japanese accommodations at Molihili are not ready, and, as a result, the lack of accommodations was severely felt yesterday.

Board of Health Meeting.

There were present at yesterday's session of the Board, President Wood,

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Following is the text of General Buller's dispatch, dated Spearman's Camp, Saturday, January 27, 6:10 p. m.:

"On January 20 Warren drove back

the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crests of the high table-land extending from the line of Acton Homes and Hongerspoort to the Western Ladysmith hills. From then to January 25 he remained in close contact with the enemy.

"The enemy held a strong position

on a range of small kopjes, stretching from the northwest to the southeast across the plateau from Acton Homes, through Spion Kop to the left bank of the Tugela. The actual position held

was perfectly tenable, but did not lend

itself to an advance, as the southern slopes were so steep that Warren

could not get an effective artillery position and water supplies were a difficulty.

"On January 23 I assented to his attacking Spion Kop, a large hill—indeed, a mountain—which was evidently the key to the position, but was far

more accessible from the north than from the south.

"On the night of January 23 he attacked Spion Kop, but found it very difficult to hold, as its perimeter was

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"The crest were held all that day against severe attacks and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry. I would especially mention the conduct of the Second Cameron Indians and the Third King's Rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side, and in each case fought their way to the top, and the Second Lancashire Fusiliers and Second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British throughout the trying day of January 24, and Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry, who fought through the day equally well alongside of them.

"General Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, having been wounded, the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of January 24 to abandon the position, and did so before dawn on January 25.

"I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. on January 25 and decided that a second attack upon Spion Kop was useless and that the enemy's right was too

strong to allow me to force it. Accordingly I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela. At 6 a. m. we commenced withdrawing the train, and by 8 a. m., January 27 (Saturday), Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores.

"The fact that the force should withdraw from actual touch—in some cases, the lines were less than a thousand yards apart—with the enemy in maneuver it did, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops, and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbersome ox and mule transports across the river, eighty-five yards broad, with twenty-foot banks and a

very swift current, unmolested is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting powers."

Fifteen Hundred Dead.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Jan. 25, 7 p. m.—The British dead left on the battlefield yesterday numbered fifteen hundred.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—General Buller's

dispatch to the War Office states that Spion Kop was abandoned on account of lack of water, inability to bring artillery there and the heavy Boer fire.

General Buller gives no list of casualties. His whole force withdrew south of the Tugela River, with the evident intention of reaching Ladysmith by another route.

The Boers say the British lost 1,500 killed Wednesday. It is believed here this includes the wounded. The Boers also claim that 150 of the English troops surrendered at Spion Kop.

The Boer Side.

BOER HEADQUARTERS (Modder Spruit, upper Tugela). (Wednesday, Jan. 24, midnight (via Lourenzo Marques, Thursday, January 25).—Some Vryheid burghers from the outposts on

THE FOES OF HAWAII

Sorry Exhibit of the
Opposition.

LITTLE'S ABUSIVE SPEECH

Caypless and Wilcox Disgust the
House Committee—Good Work
of Hartwell and Smith.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Committee of the House on Territories met on the 22d and listened to statements and suggestions regarding amendments to the Hawaiian bill. Mr. Herman of the United States Land Office addressed the committee and denounced the land laws of Hawaii. He was followed by Col. G. F. Little of Elko, who opposed the present land laws of Hawaii, and protested against the proposition in the bill to continue the present judges in office. He said that the existing land laws were incomprehensible and opposed by all Americans in Hawaii. He stated that American lawyers could not understand them. He claimed to generally represent Americans in Hawaii. He spoke, he said, for them, and not for the Dole Government. His speech was vituperative and abusive. He boldly stated that the execution of the land laws was subject to favoritism, and that only those who had a "pull" could get any lands; only those who were in with the Dole Government could get land. He then proceeded to state that there was no redress in these matters before the courts. A member of the committee asked him if there was really no remedy to be found at the courts; he replied that there would be a remedy if the judges were honest. He constantly insisted that he was the representative of the American people in Hawaii; that General Hartwell and Mr. Smith represented only the Dole Government. He repeated his assertion that the administration of the land laws was corrupt, and that the courts in this matter were dishonest. The British Maxim belched flame, but a wall of fire from the Mausers head the English back. Their center, under this pressure, gradually gave way and broke, abandoning the position. The prisoners speak highly of the bravery of the burghers, who, despite cover, stood against the sky-line edges of the summit to shoot the Dublin Fusiliers sheltered in the trenches. Firing continued for some time and then the Fusiliers and the light horse serving as infantry threw up their arms and rushed out of the trenches.

The effect of the abandonment of Spion Kop by the English can hardly be gauged as yet, but it must prove to be immense. An unusually high proportion of lyddite shells did not explode.

Serious for Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Commenting on Warren's retreat from Spion Kop, the Times says:

"The consequences of this latest check may be very serious to the gallant Ladysmith garrison. It is impossible to estimate the next movement.

"It may be that General Buller will be compelled to retire from the ground he lately won; but in any event we

may be sure that the British people

will not show themselves wanting in fortitude and steadiness. The Government

would be well advised to call out immediately all the militia and to expedite the dispatch of the Eighth Division and of the Fourth Cavalry Brigade.

No doubt Lord Roberts will strain every nerve to enable General Buller to renew the attempt to relieve Ladysmith."

Buller's Losses.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—General Buller's

operation has cost 912 men so far officially reported within ten days. It was

officially announced today that the loss

of officers in the Spion Kop fight was 22 killed, 20 wounded and 6 missing; a total of 48.

Applying to the 206 Spion Kop casualties reported today the rule of proportion, the losses of officers indicate 500 casualties yet to come.

The total casualties of the war, com-

piled from official reports, are 9,523,

nearly a division. Of these 2,486 are

killed, 4,811 wounded and the rest are

NEW HOSPITAL

U. S. Marine Service
To Form One.

Will be Erected on Slopes of Punch-bowl—Dr. Carmichael's Reports on Plague.

The following reports concerning the establishment of Honolulu's new marine hospital on Punchbowl, and Dr. Carmichael's official reports on the plague, are taken from the latest United States Treasury Department pamphlets on health matters.

Reservation Set Apart for a Marine Hospital at Honolulu.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1900.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, accepting and confirming the cession of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, it is hereby ordered and directed that out of the Government reservation lying to the eastward of the Puowaina or Punchbowl Hill, in the Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, seven acres, more or less, as hereinafter described and located, shall be set apart for the use of the United States Treasury Department, as a site for a United States marine hospital, for the port of Honolulu.

"This site shall consist of seven acres situated north of Makiki cemetery and bounded on the north and east by the sinuosities of the Punchbowl road; on the south by a line projected eastward from the powder magazine to intersect the Punchbowl road, this line being the southern boundary of the Government reservation at that point; and on the west by an arbitrary north and south line, drawn so as to leave seven acres within this designated tract.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Hawaiian Islands—Further Concerning Plague in Honolulu.

"Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1900.

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that since my last report on the 26th ultimo, the following deaths have occurred from bubonic plague in Honolulu: One case on December 27, two on December 23, three on December 31, 1899, and two January 1, 1900. All of the cases reported have been fatal and present the same general characters as those previously reported.

"The receiving hospital at Kaakako is now ready for the reception of patients, and radical measures are now being adopted for the cleansing of Chinatown, which is in a deplorable sanitary condition. The district is now being depopulated in sections, the people are removed to barracks under guard, and the houses that cases of plague occurred in burned under direction of the city Fire Department. This work was begun yesterday and will be kept up until its value as a sanitary measure is proved or otherwise.

"The type of the disease which is marked by lymphatic involvement is very fatal all of the undoubted cases having died. The death rate for December is very large, 156 deaths having been reported up to the 29th ultimo. I have been informed by some of the resident physicians that there have occurred within the past month quite a number of cases of pneumonia with a high mortality, but as yet there are no positive indications that it is the pneumonia type of plague. Nearly all of the public schools have been closed. The Board of Health is doing everything it can to suppress the disease, and is ably supported by the citizens of Honolulu.

"The United States transport Grant, with colored troops for Manila, passed here on the 28th ultimo, but had no communication with Honolulu.

"All freight from the Orient is now disinfected by sulphur dioxide before distribution."

"The Hongkong Maru leaves here for the Coast today, but takes no passengers or freight from here. She landed here in quarantine 628 Japanese."

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,

"Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S."

"The Surgeon General, U. S. Marine Hospital Service."

Washington D. C., Jan. 16, 1900.

"Sir: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that the Department is today in receipt of two telegrams from the Consul General of the United States at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, in regard to the existence of plague at that place. They are dated at Honolulu, January 5 and 9, respectively."

"The first reads as follows: 'Since January 1, five cases, four deaths. Several suspicious Disease evidently epidemic.'

"The second reads: 'Since last telegram, two deaths.'

Respectfully,

THOS W CRIDLER,

"Third Assistant Secretary"

"Hon Secretary of the Treasury"

Plague at Honolulu

Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 26, 1899.

"San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2, 1900.

"One death from plague December 23, two December 25. No other suspects."

CARMICHAEL,

"Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S."

"The Surgeon General,

"U. S. Marine Hospital Service."

Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 18, 1899.

Sir: Confirmatory of my telegram of this date I have the honor to inform you that five cases and five deaths from what is pronounced to be bubonic plague have occurred in Honolulu two on the 11th and three on the 12th instant.

The presence of the disease was not

suspected until the morning of the 12th, when a death occurred in a Chinese patient of a Chinese physician, who called Dr. George Herbert of this city to see it with him. He regarded the case with such suspicion that the Hawaiian health authorities were notified and a necropsy was ordered. The necropsy was held by Dr. Hoffmann, bacteriologist of the Hawaiian board of health and Drs Day Herbert and myself were present. The examination pointed strongly to the fact that death was caused by bubonic plague. An other case also a Chinaman who had died on the evening of the 11th instant was also examined with the same result.

The symptoms previous to death were high fever 104° to 105° F, rapid pulse 140 to 150, headache, delirium, vomiting and pain and swelling in the inguinal regions. The duration of the illness in two of the cases was ten days and from three to four days in the other cases. Specimens for bacteriological examination were taken from the enlarged glands, blood, pericardial fluid and viscera. Stained preparations from juice expressed from the enlarged glands showed the presence in large numbers of a short bacillus rounded at both ends and closely resembling that of bubonic plague. Cultures from the first case show the bacillus of bubonic plague.

A guinea pig was inoculated on the 12th instant, a rabbit on the 13th, and a rat on December 15. The guinea pig and rat died December 17.

The first case was in the person of Yon Chong, Chinese, male, aged 22 years, employed as a bookkeeper by Wing Wo Tai, a general merchant on Nuuanu street, near the northeast corner of King street. He had resided in Honolulu for more than one year; died December 12. The other case examined on the morning of the 12th was Taen Kwock Yee, male, Chinese, age 42 years, residence Maunakea street, two blocks west of first case; died December 11. The third case, Yuk Hoy Chinese, male, age 40 years, residence 413 Nuuanu street; died December 11. The fourth case was in the rear of Ahe's Chinese furniture shop on Nuuanu street and Paauhi street, Ching Wy How, male, Chinese, age 45 years; died December 11. The fifth case, a South Sea Islander, named Nakauala, age 27 years, residence Queen street. In rear of opera house, died December 12.

The sixth case was reported on December 14 on Paauhi street, near Nuuanu, Maria Hills, Hawaiian, age 28 years. This case is considered doubtful, as the bacillus has not been isolated. In fact, what is considered the plague bacillus has been isolated in but two of the cases—Yon Chong, the first case examined, and the fifth case, Nakauala, although the clinical symptoms were much alike in the first five cases reported. The bodies of the deceased have been cremated. All of the places where deaths occurred have been quarantined and disinfected. The Hawaiian board of health surrounded Chinatown by a sanitary cordon, and the district was divided into sections and a house-to-house inspection at once begun. These measures were decided upon by a special meeting of the board of health held on the 12th instant, at which I was asked to be present. No communication is allowed between Chinatown and the rest of the city save by the officials on duty.

The Council of State for Hawaii has appropriated the sum of \$25,000 to begin the necessary sanitary work required in Chinatown and elsewhere.

"A receiving hospital will be erected at an early date and a crematory is now almost ready for use.

Communication with other islands except under quarantine restriction has been prohibited, and all vessels plying between island ports must undergo a detention period of at least seven days before proceeding to their destination.

"Vessels from the other islands are not allowed to dock at the wharves, but must anchor in the stream. All

of these measures are praiseworthy, and show that the Hawaiian board of health has the matter well in hand.

"The origin of the plague here is obscure, but it is supposed to be in some article of food, clothing, merchandise, or by rats from Oriental steamers.

"Oriental food stuffs and freight have been landed and distributed here with in the past six weeks without disinfestation.

"No cases have occurred among the immigrants landed here at the quarantine station so far as known at the present date of writing.

"All of those attacked here resided in the city for a year or more.

"The United States military authorities were promptly notified, and troops on shore leave returned to the only United States transport in port, the Warren, with 800 colored soldiers for Manila. She arrived here December 9, and as no disease was suspected in the city the soldiers were given leave on shore during the time the vessel was taking on supplies and coal. She promptly left the harbor and anchored outside the reef, where she will remain until the 18th instant, when if nothing develops she will proceed to Manila. All on board have been bathed and their clothing disinfected on the vessel.

"The United States transport Sherman arrived off port on the 13th instant, but did not stop, and proceeded to Manila without delay.

"No new cases have been reported up to this date December 18.

"I shall adopt all measures within my power to insure the safety of vessels leaving for United States ports, but the absence of a plant for disinfection here is severely felt at the present time, and in view of this fact additional precautions should be adopted at all Pacific Coast ports, and such measures should insure the destruction of all vermin on board of vessels I transmit herewith a map showing location of the cases reported.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,

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"The Surgeon General, U. S. Marine Hospital Service."

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PANTHEON FIRE

Corner Saloon and
Stables Burned.

Good Work of the Department—Several Rats and Cats Killed—General Notes.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Promised at 6:30 yesterday morning the Fire Department appeared before the Pantheon Stables fully equipped for the work of destruction.

About an hour was spent in running hose from the four engines stationed at commanding points and in general preparations. No. 1 engine was placed at the intersection of Hotel and Fort streets, No. 2 at Hotel and Nuuanu streets, No. 4 at Chaplain lane and Fort streets, No. 5 at Chaplain lane and Nuuanu street; the chemical engine was held in reserve at the central station. Engines Nos. 1, 2, and 4 all had two lines of hose out, and No. 5, the old China engine, had one line.

Everything being ready at 7:30 o'clock, kerosene oil being plentifully poured about the rough shed almost directly in the rear of Ed. Williams' undertaking parlors, the match was applied. In a very short space of time this structure was demolished, and the firemen turned their attention to the building known as the Owl Lunch Room. The upper story of this building was well saturated with kerosene oil and fired; and in a moment the whole structure was a mass of flames, which rapidly worked back to the Pantheon Stables.

Fire Kept in Hand.

The speed of the fire was continually checked by streams of water poured upon it from all sides; and it was not till 10:30 that the flames showed themselves upon Hotel street through the windows of the barber shop. Despite the terrible heat the walls of the saloon, composed of redwood, strongly resisted the attack of the flames and seemed rather to crumble than burn; but at last the fire secured a good hold and slowly worked toward the Fort and Hotel street corner.

The slow advance of the fire upon the well-seasoned redwood was commented upon by quite a number of persons. While the whole interior of the saloon was a mass of fire, small tongues of flame would every now and again appear around the door and window frames, which burned long before the fire appeared at any other point of the building. The large plate-glass transom over the Fort street entrance remained intact until the whole of the frame had been consumed before it fell.

By noon every building mapped out for destruction had been leveled, but the debris continued to burn throughout the afternoon, being carefully watched by several men, assisted by No. 5 engine.

Notes of the Fire.

Lewis & Co. have donated \$150 to the firemen in appreciation of their good work.

A portion of the carriage shed at the Pantheon Stables was not destroyed by the fire. The unburnt lumber will be piled up and will receive attention later on.

Lieut. Col. McCarthy's scheme of tacking sacks to the boarding in front of the Criterion saloon, was not entirely the success anticipated, as the force of water rapidly stripped the sacks from their positions and left the bare boards.

Dr. Monsarrat accounted for several rats at the fire, and several other bystanders disposed of a few rodents and stray cats. Two or three warriors armed with shotguns were also in evidence, but their vigilance was not rewarded, for the rats did not show up in their direction.

Lieut. Col. McCarthy secured the services of several men and provided them with about \$200 worth of hose, for the purpose of looking after the saloon premises. These men received the sum of \$50 for their work and a further gift of \$200 to the firemen was promised if they saved the saloon.

Accidents Will Happen.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn, is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kickapoo Indian Salve acts—just as nature acts. It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory; unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kickapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divulged it to the Pale Face. They healed nations ages ago, they act the same today. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Japan and Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Some of the afternoon papers associate the departure today of the new Japanese battleship Shikishima with possible complications in regard to a situation in China especially as it is announced that the Shikishima will endeavor to traverse the Siberian Canal by divesting herself of her armament. Up to the present no ship of war has traversed the canal.

A well known naval expert says that if Japan puts into the canal on the ships scheduled for service in the near future, it will be followed by Russia and Germany.

Japan is the Japanese fleet, and Russia is the East European fleet. Both are excellent fighters and are ex-

PANTHEON

PEST HOLE

Yamaota Dies Suddenly Last Night.

DRASTIC MEASURES TAKEN

Health Department Condemns Saloon and Stables--Bounty for Rats --An Infected Block.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

DEATH LAST NIGHT

but went to the house in which his wife and family were living, the second story of the McLean building in Fowler's Yard.

"The people in this building deny that he was there at all, stating that they had not seen him there for a long time. But we have the evidence of a Chinese witness that he saw him there on the Thursday in question in his bunk, in that house. That might have been before he went up the Valley. This man was taken to the pest house and died there of bubonic plague. This was Thursday, the 25th."

"On Monday the 29th, another Chinese named Wong Chin, at 8 o'clock in the morning, went himself into the Chinese hospital for treatment. He was put into the little cottage on the premises which is used for suspect cases. I saw him about two hours after he arrived there. He had fever. He told me he had been working in the Pantheon stables up to the previous afternoon or evening (Sunday); that he had been ordered off because he was not well; that he had no place to go, and wandered around on Sunday night and took shelter under some bushes in Nuuanu Valley in the neighborhood of where the first man was found. He slept there and in the morning had gone himself to the Chinese hospital. He was sick all of Monday and Tuesday—from January 29th to February 1st—when he died. He did not present any definite symptoms of plague.

Evidence of Infection.

"It was not strongly suspected that he died of plague. But there seemed to be no sufficient cause of death. He died suddenly; that was the main suspicious circumstance. A postmortem was held; the symptoms were not pronounced. The postmortem appearance was not pronounced enough to make the diagnosis positive. No bacilli could be found in blood slides made, and it was only several days later that we got positive diagnosis of plague, through finding bacilli in cultures made from his blood.

The cultures demonstrated positively and plainly any quantity of bacilli. This man died of plague and he came from the Pantheon stables. These two cases are good evidence that the place itself was infected and that the men had become infected there. This is not positive evidence they may not have contracted the disease somewhere else. It is strong circumstantial evidence, however, considering that there were only a few Chinese or Japanese on these premises, and that two of them had within a few days of each other, died of plague. If there was evidence lacking, certainly three cases ought to prove conclusively that the place is infected.

"On Saturday, when I closed up the saloon and stables, I immediately took a census of all the people employed on the place. Among these names was that of J. H. Hartman, night watchman, who was reported as not to have been at work the night before, because he was not feeling well. I closed the place up that same evening. Then Dr. Wayson came to me and said he had been treating Hartman. I saw Hartman with Dr. Wayson. He had some fever, but he presented no distinct symptoms of plague. He had some hard glands in his inguinal-femoral region, but they felt like old glands. They seemed to be simply hardened glands, and he himself stated that he had had them a long time. I saw him again on Sunday. On Monday I got a report from Dr. Wayson. Yesterday morning Dr. Wayson reported that he was much better. He had not a very high fever and his symptoms in general did not resemble the constitutional symptoms of plague, although he was considered suspicious enough to be carefully watched. Last evening there was a change, the bubo began to develop rapidly, and the patient was promptly removed to the pest hospital and is now under treatment.

"These three cases of plague from these premises seems to me to prove positively that the premises are infected. As well as these three cases, there is another man, a Japanese, who worked on these premises up to five days ago. He has fever and some kind of hardened glands, although no definite bubo at all, his condition being something like the condition of Hartman a few days ago. This Japanese is in a house on Queen and South street and the whole place has been quarantined. His case can be classed as a suspicious case.

"That is direct evidence. There is other evidence in the fact that sick rats have been found on the premises ever since early in January. I think we have sufficient evidence to declare the premises infected by plague."

F. M. Hatch: "I move that the Pantheon Stables and Saloon be declared infected by plague, and that the public safety requires their destruction by fire." Carried.

President Wood: "I think it is important that we should destroy all premises infected by plague, and that such places should be dealt with right away."

I might here say," said President Wood, "that the stock of goods in both places are such as we have considered can be disinfected. Bottled goods can be easily disinfected, as can also carriages and vehicles. The horse is an immune animal and can be easily disinfected by having their hoofs treated. This block is right adjoining the old infected portion of Chinatown. It is not very remote from the place where the infection first appeared. It is not very far from Block 10. One of the first fires which the Health Department caused was directly back of Fowler's yard and Fowler's yard is directly back of the present premises. It seems as if the whole of this neighborhood may be infected. Again, livery stables are known to be places where rats collect in great numbers on account of the feed, and it is probable that rats have carried the infection through the premises."

The Question of Rats.

George W. Smith: "It is a popular opinion that rats escape out of the burning buildings and go into other buildings."

President Wood: "The testimony of every one is that no rats are seen to come out. In all the fires no rats have

been seen by the firemen, with one single exception in the case of the fire on Kukul street, when a rat escaped."

Dr. Day: "I think a fence ought to be put around the place before the fire."

Mr. Hatch: "I think there is danger of the rats going into the interior of the blocks."

Andrew Brown, the Fire Commissioner, was present at the meeting, and his opinion was asked as to the advisability and practicability of putting a rat-proof fence around the premises while they were being destroyed by fire. He expressed his opinion that it was quite unnecessary, stating that rats are never seen by the firemen escaping from the burning buildings; and that if they were, they could be killed by the firemen, seven of whom carry revolvers for the purpose of killing cats and dogs, if necessary.

Dr. Day thought the danger of infection from rats warranted the Board in offering a premium for their capture dead or alive and therefore moved:

"In view of the fact that rats are known to be disseminators of the plague and that it is important to have as many as possible destroyed, therefore the Board will pay a bonus of 25 cents apiece for live rats delivered in traps to Mr. Hiltz, agent of the Board of Health in the infected district, and 15 cents apiece for dead rats delivered in tight containers such as boxes, tins, etc. Avoid handling dead rats with the bare hands. Remove them with shovels. Before removal pour on a large quantity of boiling water or kerosene oil." Motion carried

PROBABLY THE CAUSE.

Robertson Said to Have Destroyed Rats Carelessly.

At the session yesterday afternoon there were present, President Wood, George W. Smith, Dr. Day, F. M. Hatch and F. J. Lowrey.

A report from Wm. Blaisdell was received relative to sanitary conditions in the quarantine district. He states that the cesspools have had little attention as yet, and advises the Board to issue instructions to construct earth closets until the cesspool question is settled.

It was suggested that if people are to live over the stores in Chinatown, patent closets should be put in all buildings, arranged to empty in a common cesspool, to be constructed under directions from the Board, and within easy reach of the odorous excavator.

A protest was received from Cecil Brown representing L. L. McCandless' property on Nuuanu street. The rear structures of his buildings were condemned by the Board as insanitary and cause of sickness and were ordered removed and destroyed within forty-eight hours after the condemnation.

Mr. Brown took exception to the Board's action, and said that the buildings would not be torn down without recourse to a court of law. No attention was paid to the communication and no answer was deemed necessary.

Arrangements were made for transferring the inmates of the cottage, from which Mr. Hartmann was removed to the pest hospital, to a special quarantine at Kalihi. There are nine persons included in the order; one man, two women and six children, all white.

Mr. McVeigh reported that he would have a cottage prepared for them by this morning. Mr. Weedon is looking after the commissary while the people are held in the present location.

Paul Neumann, representing a tenant of one of the eye-sores at the corner of Emma and Beretania streets, appeared before the Board and asked that his client be allowed to remain in the building. The cleansing process had begun, he said, when the protest of neighbors appeared in the newspapers; and since then, Mr. Neumann has been awaiting some action on the part of the Board before proceeding further with the renovation. No decision was arrived at, and whenever convenient the Board will visit the premises in a body to pass upon the sanitary conditions.

Mr. Neumann represented to the Board that, in his opinion, it was possible to make the premises sanitary.

Mr. Lowrey moved that the saloons be ordered closed at all times excepting between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. in a general discussion of the question, the motion was lost, and no further action was taken.

The Board devoted most of the afternoon to a study of the map covering the area enclosed by Fort street, Chaplain lane, Nuuanu and Hotel streets, and the advisability of condemning the block entirely and destroying it by fire. The block is marked out in the proposal commences at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, extending mauka to the Love building thence directly Ewa through the block to Nuuanu street; thence in a meandering course through Fowler's yard, taking in all the cottages there; thence back to the original starting point, sparing the brick buildings facing on Hotel street, opposite Bethel street. The matter was taken under advisement, awaiting results from the destruction of the Pantheon saloon and stables.

"As time went on I got weaker and weaker, and was scarcely able to get about. I came to be so low that I thought I never should be better again. I saw a doctor and took medicines, but nothing did me any good."

"In December (1895) my sister, who lives at Oxford, told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Cooper, chemist, Oldbury Road, and afterwards get a little of what palterers call perspective on it and see if we can understand the lesson it teaches."

"In the spring of last year, 1895," she says, "I had an attack of pleurisy, which left me low and weak. Subsequently I could not get up my strength, do what I would. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had severe pains about my chest, at my side, and between my shoulders. I had muscular pains in my arms and shoulders in fact all over me. I got little or no sleep, and felt quite worn out in the morning."

"As time went on I got weaker and weaker, and was scarcely able to get about. I came to be so low that I thought I never should be better again. I saw a doctor and took medicines, but nothing did me any good."

"In December (1895) my sister, who lives at Oxford, told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Cooper, chemist, Oldbury Road, and the verdict was approved by Coroner Cole.

The inquest on the body of Thomas Joyce, formerly of Honolulu, who was killed in San Francisco on January 15 by Thomas Dillon, an ex-police officer, culminated in a charge of murder being brought against the slayer. The verdict was approved by Coroner Cole.

Now that is what we see as we stand back and look. And this is the practical use you are to make of the knowledge: Take care of the condition of your stomach, and the first day you feel anything wrong with it, resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup without waiting to find out whether you are going to be worse or not. When your house takes fire you don't wait to see how bad it is likely to be; you stop it immediately. Do so with indigestion.

The old doctor was right in what he said to the woman about her daughter. The girl couldn't help the neglect of her ancestors; but we can do something towards taking care of ourselves.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1900

RATS AND THE PLAGUE.

Honolulu is rousing itself to the danger it runs from rats, animals which, by common consent of scientific men are the most certain agents for the dissemination of the bubonic plague.

Rats take the plague easily and carry it for a considerable time before they die. After being stricken they return to their holes, where they hide for days until pain and terror drive them out to court the society of human beings. They enter kitchens where cooking is going on, they seek occupied beds at night, they get under foot in one's drawing-room, they enter the nurseries where children play. In this stage of the disease infection goes with them like an atmosphere. When dead and not destroyed by human beings, they are likely to be eaten by roving members of their own species thus increasing rat mortality, or they may be eaten by the family pet cat.

So long as rats are in a city where the bubonic plague has taken lodgment every one will be in danger. The only safeguard is to get the rats out of the way. They must be killed to keep the pestilence from travelling into the privacy of homes and into the publicity of stores. At the same time one must have a care, in killing and disposing of them, not to run the risk of catching the disease by contact. We hear that the late Mr. Robertson lost his life by too much carelessness in cremating some twenty rats which were killed by fumigation in the store where he was employed. He probably handled them; he certainly stood close to the fire into which they were thrown. The man might be living today if he had gathered the rats with a long-handled shovel and thrown them into a shallow tank of coal oil, where they could have been quickly consumed. His carelessness in a matter where the average man is careless, cost him his life and his family of motherless children the care and support of a father.

Nevertheless it is more risk to leave the rats alone than to kill and destroy them. The only thing to do if we are to remove the present blight from Honolulu—assuming, of course, that sanitary rules continue to be observed both as to homes, stores, streets and persons—is to begin a crusade against the dangerous rodents and keep it up until the ordinary house rats are as scarce as white mice. Then Honolulu may begin to breathe freely.

How are the rats to be caught? We do not much believe in traps, for a trap which has held a plague-smitten rat may itself convey the plague. There is great good in fumigation providing the house or store where it is undertaken can be tightly sealed. The twenty rats reported to have been killed in that way in the store where J. Weir Robertson worked, tell their own story. If you have an infected cellar or attic a mongoose might be useful in it for a few days, after which he too should be killed and cremated. But the great destroyer is the right kind of poison on the right kind of bait. In Kobe the best results were had by putting rough on rats on bits of raw fresh meat. The meat was a temptation the rats could not resist; the poison drove them out of the houses to the rain puddles, streams, open sewers and taps in search of water where they died and were gathered and burned in pools of kerosene. It is interesting to note that a dead rat, before being taken up on a shovel, was entirely covered with quicklime.

Considering the danger Honolulu is in from its rodent population we urge the Board of Health to adopt the following measures and any others of the same kind that body may regard as beneficial:

(1) Issue a circular to the public urging an immediate crusade against rats and stating the best methods of killing them. Frame this circular in the five prevailing languages.

(2) A bounty for dead rats being now offered, avoid the danger of having them brought to a central office as vouchers by giving each sub-inspector authority to burn such rats as are produced and to issue an order on the Board of Health for the bounty. The honesty of each order the sub-inspector may be required to attest afterward.

(3) Provide poached meat in proper quantities, take it through the city in wagons and have special agents see that it is placed in every house. If the question of laying poison is left to private hands it will be only half done.

If these or similar measures only reduce the number of rats fifty per cent that would, if the famous Dr. Manson is to be credited, lessen the danger of epidemic in nearly the same ratio. By concerted action we think the local colony of rats might be diminished, eighty per cent, in which case with good sanitation counted in the black death could probably be driven away from us.

THE BRITISH DISASTER.

The belief that General Warren's easy capture of Spion Kop was a part of the Boer strategy is borne out by the subsequent rout of Warren's army. In commenting upon the earlier Spion Kop affair the Advertiser said that the Boers may have scampered from their trenches merely to give the British troops a false sense of security and that later they would return in overwhelming numbers. They returned indeed, and with such force and spirit that Warren's 11,000 men, though entrenched on the rocky crest were hurled backward and compelled to recross the lugela.

The affair revealed the Boers in a new light. Hitherto theirs has been defensive strategy and the British dared them to come into the open. They finally did so and victory seems to have been gained as easily as it had been when they were behind breastworks. They rushed the British lines, they cleaned out the trenches, leaving more than a regiment of British dead within, they occupied Spion Kop and did everything the occasion called for except to annihilate the enemy. Singularly enough Warren was able to withdraw his demoralized men in fair order.

It may now be set down as reasonably certain that the Boer position on the Tugela is impregnable. What then? What is to be expected in future? There are several resources for General Buller. He may change his base as Grant did on the James and attack the Boers in some other quarter. He may stay where he is, thus holding the Boers where they are—unless they take the offensive again—until the army now advancing upon the Orange Free State menaces the burghers from the southwest. General Lord Roberts

may undertake the chances of another pitched battle at the Tugela. Still any recourse but retreat looks desperate without enormous re-enforcements and these may not be had at all if the European powers create anxiety in Great Britain as to the safety of its own seaboard.

The attitude of the powers is not menacing as yet but it is unfriendly. Dr. Leyds who, before the affair of Glencoe, was without official influence in Europe, is now being received in all continental capitals with something of the state of a minister-plenipotentiary. This of itself is an affront to England and it may be accepted as a sign that the continental chancelleries are thinking about intervention. If thought resolves itself to action then indeed will the colossal fabric of the British Empire be sorely tried.

FREE FOR ALL SUFFRAGE.

It would be amusing if it were not serious to hear the professional Ernest Patriots who are trying to pose as the leaders in the Americanization of this group, congratulate themselves and each other that there is some chance of striking from the Cullom bill the clause requiring a property qualification for electors for the Senate.

Would it make these Islands Americans to transfer the local law-framing machinery to the monarchists? Would it help to the realization of the dreams of the 17th of January, 1893, to turn over the Legislature to the men, who, from that day until the 4th of July, 1898, opposed annexation with tooth and nail? What do the Earnest Patriots want—a renaissance of Royalism without the crown? A Legislature that could be bought up, even by Chinamen, at \$50 per head? A revival of all the legislative corruption and inefficiency of the past under Polyesian auspices? If so, and the Earnest Patriots get the supposed boon, they will obtain little else. If any of them think that a native and white ex-Royalist Legislature would do anything for them, they are living in a fool's paradise. The motto of such a Legislature as could probably be elected under a free-for-all suffrage would not be Hawaii for Americans, but Hawaii for Hawaiians—meaning natives and their allies—every time. There would be a reappearance of the old crowd, while the new crowd, Earnest Patriots though they might be, would find themselves in a very cold corner.

The interests of Americanism in these Islands require a Senate of responsible men, and after that a set of city charters conferring upon the Common Councils and Mayors the same sort of opportunity to serve the real interests of the people that is sought for the Senate under the original terms of the Cullom bill. Without these safeguards Americanism will fare very badly in the local politics of Hawaii nei.

HAWAIIANS AT WASHINGTON.

Our Washington correspondent shows that Hawaii's worst enemies at the national capital are the men from these Islands who have gone there to slander the Executive and Judiciary. Happily these enemies are in no sense as strong and shrewd as they are vicious. Colonel Little of Hilo might have done some harm if he had been moderate and less headed, but his charge that Hawaiian judges are dishonest and the land administration corrupt disgraced the House Committee on Territories and led them to give the

man but scant consideration. When it appeared that he was after a Judgeship himself the Committee had no further use for him. As for Wilcox, Caypless and Moreno they did the Hawaiian Government a service by showing how full of petty spite sour prejudice and selfish ambition is the element which most conspicuously assails that Government and its agents before Congress.

Under these circumstances it is a good thing for Hawaii that the Opposition not only showed its hand but its personnel. There was a chance for some instructive comparisons. Most of the members of the House Committee had seen Mr. Dole, Mr. Hatch, Chief Justice Judd, Mr. Castle and other representatives of the best that Hawaiian citizenship had to offer and they had just listened to Mr. Smith and General Hartwell. They knew who was meant when men like Little, Caypless, Wilcox and Moreno denounced the "missionary rulers" as knaves and scalawags; and knowing this they asked for no testimony in rebuttal. Hawaii's unofficial delegates were not required to answer the irresponsible fellows who thought they could blast the reputation of years with the epithet of the moment.

King Menelik is keeping quiet but beyond the signs of discontent among the Egyptian soldiers and the advent of Russia in Persia, England is having all the side issues she can handle.

The plague is easing off a little but there is no assurance of safety in that. Every day requires the same careful inspection, the same thorough work on the part of the health inspectors. Relaxation of vigilance should not come until after there have been three full weeks of immunity.

The statement quoted from the Viceroy of India that the plague among people who have not been fortified by serum kills 70 to 80 per cent while among the inoculated 70 to 80 per cent are saved, ought to restore waning faith in the virtue of the medicine. If cure is the rule in India there ought to be an equally good showing here.

The need of getting the Legislature together was urgent some time ago and because of that fact the wishes of the President of the United States were sought by mail. Word should come from him soon. As there is little doubt of his acquiescence the prospects of a legislative session beginning on the third Wednesday in February may be deemed good.

Mr. William E. Curtis' opinion that the enemies of Hawaiian annexation include the fruit men of California does not find support in the Coast press; Hawaii is not a competing fruit belt as Mr. Curtis surmises. We send out bananas and pineapples, which California does not raise and take back apples and oranges. Our own oranges are not a competitive proposition. It is the California beet-grower and not the fruit-grower who opposes the Cullom bill.

The war correspondent who wrote that Johannesburg could be safeguarded by mounting guns on the vast heaps of mine tailings that loom up in the country outside may thank fortune that he is never likely to find himself among the defenders of such loose-jointed forts. A shell, particularly of lyddite exploding on a heap of broken rock would send the material flying in all directions and thus make the place untenable. Moreover the garrison's guns could not find secure platforms on shifting slag. A great deal of amateur military advice has been given to the British Generals since the war in Natal began—some of which they seem to have taken—but none of it is more diverting than that which asks them to take post where the enemy's missiles could start a whirlwind of sharp-edged quartz.

Great Britain has not succeeded in getting much help from the French province in Canada. The sentiment of the people there is strongly anti-British and is well expressed in the following extract from an editorial in the newspaper organ of the Archbishop of Quebec: "Lift up your eyes, French-Canadians, for the day of your redemption is at hand. You, beaten and conquered by England, ever hated and oppressed by the race unfriendly to you, whose children are forced to speak the tongue of their oppressors in the schools of Manitoba, you shall at length see the star of liberty rise for you, and your rights respected by those who have so long violated them." So far none of the French-Canadians in the volunteer militia has enlisted for South African service and none is likely to do so.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chambers' Pain Balm. Writes Mr. W. H. Weston, Hermine in I have suffered with rheumatism for 10 years and have tried remedies with her but Pain Balm is the medicine I have got hold of. Application relieves the pain. For all druggists and dealers, Hause & Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. H.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.**A Birdseye View of What is Going on Abroad**

"Cardinal Jacobini is dead. The Marquis of Queensberry is dead. Madrid reports 5,000 cases of influenza.

Maud Gonne has arrived in New York. Russia is making active preparations for war.

Adelbert S. Hay has reached Lorenzo Marquez. Coast lines report a great rush to Cape Nome.

Judge Thos A. Wharton of Jackson, Miss., is dead.

Max Muller, the Orientalist, is in a critical condition.

James H. Britton, formerly mayor of St. Louis, is dead.

The Argentine Budget shows a deficit of \$10,000,000.

The transport Grant arrived at Manila on January 25th.

Prof. Max Muller is recovering from his recent severe illness.

The railroad trust has withdrawn commissions from agents.

The Great Northern railroad will run more steamers to the Orient.

Brigham H. Roberts' claims for mileage have been rejected.

Ranchers in San Rafael country are organizing against cattle thieves.

The law against trusts became operative in Texas on 1st February.

A majority of the California Legislature is pledged against Burns.

The Populists of Texas have nominated W. J. Bryan as their leader.

A Carlist arsenal has been seized by the Spanish police at Valencia.

A big shipbuilding plant is being erected at Camden on the Delaware.

Rear Admiral Beresford has taken command of the Mediterranean fleet.

The order of St. Michael has been conferred upon Nansen, the explorer.

Alexander Dunsmuir, the millionaire coal merchant of New York, is dead.

The Great Northern Railway is hiring men in anticipation of a strike.

The Venezuela revolutionists have again defeated the Government troops.

The question of church property is left to the new Philippine Commission.

An assessment will be laid on the stock of the United States Milling Co.

At Dayton, O., a fire in the business center caused \$500,000 worth of damage.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to repeal the war revenue stamp tax.

Sixty Tagas have been killed and two forts blown up by the British in Borneo.

The bank at Deerfield, Wis., has been robbed of \$17,000. Dynamite was used.

The rebellion in Colombia has interfered with the progress of the Canal work.

The Boers are turning out 12,000 cartridges and 200 shells a day at Pretoria.

The middle, west and south states are experiencing a succession of blizzards.

The steamers State of Nebraska and Ethiopia are one week overdue at New York.

Quinty (Ills.) police officers shot and killed two burglars who resisted arrest.

Stanford University has lost the first game of baseball at the Palo Alto campus.

The overdue steamer City of Nebraska arrived at New York on the 1st of February.

The second detachment of the second Canadian contingent has embarked for Africa.

Turpin, the French chemist and inventor of Melinite, is said to have left for Pretoria.

Stories that war is likely between Japan and Russia are denied by the Oriental press.

William Waldorf Astor has left London on a tour through Sicily, Greece and the Balkans.

The Heine monument in New York has been mutilated because of its indecent sculptures.

Twenty-three cases of bubonic plague have occurred at Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia.

Brazilian gunboats have sailed for Acra to enforce the protocol between Bolivia and Brazil.

Philip D. Armour, Jr., is dead. The Armour plants were shut down on the day of the funeral.

There are 10,000 cases of influenza reported in Turin, Italy, and several thousand in Rome.

Boer reports of January 24th state that a sortie of 200 Lancers from Ladysmith was repulsed.

It is rumored that Torres, the Mexican General, has executed six citizens of the United States.

The fast train on the Plant system was wrecked near Tampa. Two deaths and several injuries.

The asphalt and oil deposits of Tampico, Mex., are to be developed by United States capital.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey has refused the use of the Paterson armory for a Bryan reception.

Treasure-seekers are searching for buried thousands in Santa Ynez canyon, near Los Angeles.

The Crocker heirs will build a great hotel on Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, to cost \$150,000.

The transport Senator arrived in San Francisco Jan. 30 with eighty-one convalescents and seventeen insane soldiers from Manila.

Reports from Samoa are that German annexation is regarded with increasing disfavor by Americans, British and the natives.

C. F. Cole, formerly president of the Globe National Bank, is charged with embezzling \$400,000. He was arrested and released on bail.

A plan is being perfected in Washington to sell postage stamps in book form at the same price now paid for loose stamps in sheets.

A report has reached London that the Boer shell factory at Johannesburg was destroyed on January 20. The loss is stated as irreparable.

Sir Campbell-Bannerman has assaulted the British ministry, bitterly condemning its method of dealing with the South African problem.

Albert Goebel, cousin of the wounded Kentuckian, nearly lost his life at Chicago by a fall from a train while suffering from heart disease.

It is reported that the Chinese boy Emperor Kwang Su committed suicide, but there is a general belief in Shanghai that he was murdered.

General Otis reports that the rebel forces of Manila are disintegrating and are now little better than robber bands preying on peaceful natives.

Henry Wohler, an old South Sea navigator and commander of the new missionary schooner La Croix du Sud, died in San Francisco Jan. 30.

There is a decided opposition in the House to the resolution giving Miss Helen Gould the thanks of Congress.

She will probably get a medal.

United States experts have officially reported against sixty out of 300 samples of tea admitted through New York as unfit to be used as tea.

BULLER DRIVEN FROM THE CREST OF SPION KOP

(Continued from Page 1)

"I must express my admiration of the troops during the preceding week, especially of those regiments you specify, and of the accomplishment of your arduous march."

General Buller told the men that they ought not to think because they had left their position that all their work was of no avail. On the contrary, in his opinion they had gained the key to the road to Ladysmith, in which he hoped to be within a week.

General Buller then called for cheers for the Queen, which were heard for miles around.

Fleet Mobilization Rumored.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the naval circles of Portsmouth there is a strong impression that before long the Government will mobilize a reserve squadron and commission several cruisers to be added to it. This impression is borne out by the fact that naval officers who are unemployed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on active service at short notice.

All the work on ships in hand at Portsmouth is being pushed with all speed. Only the most necessary repairs on several cruisers, now refitting, have been taken in hand.

That the channel squadron should at the last moment have been retained in British waters, instead of being sent direct to Gibraltar, is also considered a sign that some important step may be taken. The squadron remains for ten days or a fortnight at Bantry and then proceeds to Suda Bay or Gibraltar.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that with the departure of the Eighth Division and Fourth Cavalry Brigade, Great Britain would be practically denuded of troops, the steps taken by the Admiralty have much meaning. Under ordinary circumstances the ships of the channel squadron, which have been refitting at Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham, would leave about this time for their usual spring cruise. The Admiralty recognizes the defenseless condition of the country and the squadron will proceed to Ireland for a short cruise, so as to be near at hand in case of need.

In the meantime it is likely that the reserve squadron would be mobilized ready to stand sentinel at Portland when Vice Admiral Rawson takes his powerful fleet from Ireland to Gibraltar, its usual rendezvous when political clouds gather.

Supplemental Casualty List.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 4 a. m.—The supplemental lists of casualties fill two columns in nonpareil type in the morning papers, making 1,300 reported thus far from General Buller's operations north of the Tugela. The Daily Chronicle estimates that the total exceeds 2,000. The 40 per cent loss at Spion Kop is greater than any British force ever suffered, except possibly at Albuera, Spain, in 1811.

The Admiralty has warned all half-pay naval officers to hold themselves in readiness for service. This, with the fact that able seamen not thoroughly experienced have been withdrawn from the Channel squadron, is taken to indicate the early mobilization of the reserve fleet, especially "A" division.

May Flood Ladysmith.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenzo Marquez, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Information has been received here from the Transvaal that the War Department, convinced that it would be useless to storm Ladysmith and that the bombardment will continue ineffectual, has decided upon a change of tactics. Huge quantities of timber and sandbags and hundreds of Kaffirs have been sent from Johannesburg and Pretoria for the purpose of damming Klip river some miles below Ladysmith, the idea being to flood the town and to drive the soldiers and inhabitants out of the bombproof caves, so as to expose them to shell fire."

"The Portuguese authorities are at last exercising stricter surveillance. The Governor has notified the Consuls that they must personally guarantee that applicants for passports are not going to assist the Boer army before passports will be granted. It is rumored that he has also conveyed a hint to Herr Pott, the Transvaal Consul, of serious consequences if he continues to infringe the neutrality of the port."

Buller Holds On.

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—General Buller still holds the Tugela drifts, and will possibly renew his attempt to force his way through the Boer defenses before long. In any case, Ladysmith is capable of holding out for a considerable time.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The seventh session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria opened at 2 p. m., after the customary formalities. The Speaker, William Court Gully, arrived at the House of Commons at 1:30 p. m. There was a large attendance of members. The gentleman usher of the Black Rod General Sir M. S. Biddulph summoned the Commons to the House of Lords at 2:05 p. m., where the Lord High Chancellor, Earl Halsbury, read the Queen's speech which was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: The peace which had recently been broken in South Africa when last I addressed you has unhappily not been restored, but otherwise my relations with other

States are friendly. In resisting the invasion of my South African colonies by the South African Republic and Orange Free State, my people have responded with devotion and enthusiasm to the appeal which I have made to them, and the heroism of my soldiers in the field and my sailors and marines who were bidden to co-operate with them has not fallen short of the noblest traditions of our military history."

I am deeply grieved that so many valuable lives should have fallen as a sacrifice but I have witnessed with pride and with heartfelt gratification the patriotic eagerness and spontaneous loyalty with which my subjects in all parts of my dominions have come forward to share in the common defense of their imperial interests. I am confident I shall not look to them in vain when I exhort them to sustain and renew their exertions until they have brought this struggle for the maintenance of the empire and assertion of its supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion."

A treaty has been concluded with the German Emperor for the adjustment of the rights claimed by the two countries in Samoa, Tonga and other islands in the Pacific. To a portion of these stipulations the Government of the United States has also been a party.

A bill will be introduced at an early date to give effect to the scheme of federation which has been adopted after most careful consideration by five of my Australian colonies.

I have watched with cordial satisfaction the gradual development of my greater colonies into self-governing communities. I feel confident that the establishment of the great federation of Australia will prove advantageous not only to the colonies immediately concerned, but also to the empire at large.

The brilliant courage and soldierlike qualities of the colonial forces engaged in South Africa have already earned high admiration, and patriotic offers of assistance which it was not possible to accept have come from many other colonies with populations of various races.

I have received from the ruling chiefs of the native States of India numerous offers to place their troops and the resources of their States at my disposal for service in South Africa. These proofs of their loyalty to myself and their devotion to the cause of my empire he afforded me much gratification.

I regret that, owing to insufficient rainfall in the autumn over a great part of Western and Central India, the harvest and pasture have failed to such an extent as to create a famine. Temporary measures have been taken by my Government and by the rulers of the native States affected to relieve the suffering and prevent starvation.

I regret to add that the epidemic of plague continues and that, although its severity has not increased since last year, there is at present no prospect of its diminution.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the estimates for the public service of the year will be laid before you. The provision for military expenditure must be largely increased on account of the charge for military operations in South Africa. The experience of a great war must necessarily afford lessons of the greatest importance to the military administration of the country.

General Joubert has gone to the upper Tugela.

The reported relief of Mafeking is unconfirmed.

Fully 5,000 Cape Dutch have joined the Boer army.

The German press believes that England is near the end of her military resources.

Dr. Jameson is reported wounded near Ladysmith.

The movements of General Kitchener are unknown.

The British are again moving toward Bloemfontein.

General Buller has been down with fever but has recovered.

Count Leo Tolstoi hopes daily to hear of British reverses.

The fourth of Almighty God.

After the reading of the speech the House adjourned until 4 p. m. and the Commoners returned to their House, which also similarly suspended its sitting until 4 o'clock. There was a conspicuous absence of public excitement in connection with the reassembling of Parliament. A small knot of people witnessed the arrival and departure of the yeomanry of the guard, the crowd around the entrance to the palace yard at no time exceeding 500, and the few who were hoping for a demonstration against the Ministry were disappointed.

In the House of Lords Rosebery led a severe assult on the Ministry.

More cheerful rumor.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 4:30 p. m.—(Afternoon Service)—The St. James Gazette says it is reported on good authority that General Buller had again crossed the Tugela river at three places and that fighting has been proceeding all day long.

Escaped Just in Time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Advices from Spearman's Camp say that General Warren's retreating force crossed the Tugela river without loss of a single man, but got away none too soon, a Boer 15-pounder firing at the cavalry as it was retiring. The Boers were mounting another big gun to fire on Ladysmith.

Those who were on the high ground at Spion Kop describe the fierceness of the Boer attack and terrific havoc wrought by the enemy's shells. When the Boers were first seen they were only a mile away. They then descended into a hollow. When next they were seen they were only seven yards off and the foremost Boer had a shelter behind the rocks.

At this time the first Boer shell

burst and the order was given for one

regiment to retire to the edge of the kopje where there was more cover. The order was misconstrued by some of the foremost trenches, who fell back. The Boers seized this opportunity and rushed at the trenches, capturing a town. This mistake was soon observed, a bayonet charge followed and the Boers fled. Two of the Boer Maxim-Nordenfeldts commenced to drop shells among the British, doing terrible damage. The Boer riflemen, taking the havoc wrought, attempted to rally close up on two occasions, only to be driven back with loss. As they retreated, they appealed to the British to surrender. The response was a volley. The formation of the hilltop is like a table, a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. The shorter side alone was available for rifle fire. The thing party which responded to the Boer attack was necessarily small. The remainder of the British force was scattered about seeking shelter.

A Weak Ministry.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 2:30 p. m.—(Afternoon Service)—In the absence of exciting war news, the nation and the newspapers have had time to discover the utter lack of relation existing between the feeling of the people and the temper of the Government as demonstrated in Parliament, where, instead of relieving the grave anxiety of the country by the declaration of measures it is proposed to take in behalf of the national safety, the Ministers continue to demonstrate their inability to grasp the situation by beating the air with recriminations, self-accusatory defense and bickerings as to the degree of responsibility attachable to the respective departments of the Government.

The disgust, almost despair, noticeable on all sides, is voiced by the ultra-ministerial organ, the *Globe*, which says: "The heart of the empire seems paralyzed, while its extremities are in full vigor. Thus far only one statesman in the front rank has struck the right note, and that is Lord Rosebery."

The actual news from South Africa is of little interest. General Buller maintained silence as to his future movements, but it is generally supposed he is maturing another attempt to reach Ladysmith.

A letter appears today from a Hanoverian officer formerly of the Twenty-second German Infantry but now among the military advisers of the Boers which says that nearly 10,000 trained European soldiers, including quite 300 officers, are among the Boers.

Referring to the military situation at Ladysmith, the officer says: "Owing

to the strength of our position on a circle of heights like Sedan, we cannot be brushed aside except by a relief column outrunning us 4 to 1."

Owing to the discovery that cotton khaki is insufficient protection for troops sleeping on the South African plains, the Government is starting to re-clothe the forces in the field with woolen khaki, and has already ordered 95,000 suits in Glasgow alone.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

Brief Glimpses of the Anglo-Boer Campaign.

The iron trade is quiet and generally firm.

Boers report very heavy losses at Spion Kop.

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PLAQUE IN SOUTH SEAS

Outbreak in Noumea and Elsewhere.

THE CASES IN AUSTRALIA

Some Cholera Reported—What the Viceroy of India Says About the Plague Serum.

SYDNEY, Dec. 23.—The bubonic plague has broken out at Noumea. Seven kanakas died suddenly. Every precaution has been taken to prevent its spread. It is supposed the disease was conveyed by jute bags, via Sydney. The Government here have not received any information.

NOUMEA, Dec. 25.—A bulletin published yesterday reports that three fresh cases of plague—two kanakas and a Tonginese—were quarantined. One case is doubtful. Four of the white population were attacked. Three are progressing favorably and one is in a dangerous condition.

Further deaths reported are one Tonginese and two kanakas, who died in quarantine. No deaths have occurred among the whites.

The western side of the town, the infected part, has been fenced off, including the principal business places, and is guarded by a posse of soldiers. All kanakas are being placed on adjacent islands.

The plague is now thought to be quite local. It has been traced to the filthy quarters where Tonginese, kanakas and Javanese employed in stores were lodged.

SYDNEY, Dec. 26.—The Government have cabled to the British Consul at Noumea for particulars as to the plague, and the idea of its having been introduced by means of jute sent from here is scouted. The frequent direct communication between New Caledonia, Tonquin and Madagascar is more probably the true source.

SYDNEY, Dec. 27.—In consequence of the plague the French warship Eure and the steamer Pacific, from Noumea, have been isolated. The Pacific brought a large number of time-expired soldiers and a number of passengers. The majority had left for Melbourne before action could be taken, and efforts are being made to find those who landed in Sydney.

In view of the plague, the municipal authorities are cleansing the slums.

The Board of Health has a supply of prophylactic preventive, which was obtained from India some time ago.

SYDNEY, Dec. 28.—All vessels that have arrived at Newcastle and Melbourne from Noumea, via Sydney, are quarantined, and the strictest precautions are being taken against the plague.

NOUMEA, Dec. 27.—Eight more cases of cholera are reported. There were five deaths since yesterday. No deaths have occurred amongst the whites, who are progressing favorably. The buildings in the infected quarters are being demolished. Business is at a standstill.

NOUMEA, Dec. 30.—No further deaths have occurred amongst the kanakas quarantined. The coastal steamer St. Pierre has arrived. There were three deaths aboard owing to the plague—two Tonginese and an Arab. Owing to the outbreak business here has been suspended, but the alarm is subsiding.

Extraordinary measures are being taken to prevent its spread. The Government and other buildings are being pulled down. A number of rats have been found dead in the infected districts. It is supposed they died from the plague.

Tardy Consular Action.

SYDNEY, Dec. 29.—The Premier has cabled to the British Consul at New Caledonia asking to be favored with daily reports of the progress of the bubonic plague. It has transpired that the Consul General of France in Sydney heard of unusual sickness at Noumea before any announcement was made in the press. Then he was notified that a sickness suspiciously like the bubonic plague existed at New Caledonia, but he still made no communication to the Government. On the 27th instant he received definite information to the effect that the sickness was the bubonic plague, and that the average number of cases reported daily was three. Today he officially informed the Premier of the outbreak.

Nine bottles of plague prophylactic are expected to reach Sydney tomorrow. The Consul General of France intends to ask for some, as he has received application for some from the Governor of New Caledonia.

At the International Sanitary Conference of experts held in 1897 it was agreed that the bubonic plague is due to the presence of bacillus in the system, which was identified at Hongkong in 1894 by Drs. Kitasato and Yersin. The conference also determined that the incubation period of the bacillus was ten days, and that infection was conveyed to human beings by rats, mice and perhaps other animals, as well as in various other ways. Both at Bombay and Hongkong immediately before and during the plague rats and mice were observed to die in great numbers.

A report issued by an authority in Bombay states that the use of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic produced a difference of 87.7 per cent in the death rate in favor of that portion of the

community treated by it. The prophylactic is a fluid obtained by cultures of bacilli, which are then killed by heat.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29.—Dr. Grosswell of the Board of Health is of the opinion that the period of quarantine in connection with the outbreak of bubonic plague should be fifteen days, and thinks this term ought to be insisted upon throughout Australia.

NOUMEA, Jan. 2.—Three more deaths from the bubonic plague (one white and two kanakas) have occurred, and one fresh case is reported.

No new cases of plague were reported on Saturday or Sunday, but one Tonginese died today, also a young Englishman is dead. Two kanakas, one Arab and one European were quarantined today. All were taken from the infected quarter.

The schooners Envy and Vision have arrived from Auckland. They discharge in quarantine.

The coastal service has been stopped, in order to prevent the introduction of the plague inland.

NOUMEA, Jan. 3.—Four fresh cases of plague are reported—three kanakas and one European.

One male European died last night, after ten days' suffering.

It is reported that the medical authorities have discovered a microbe of the disease.

NOUMEA, Jan. 5.—There have been two more deaths from the plague—a European and a convict. The latter was employed in cleaning the infected quarters. The Government are forcing proprietors to destroy their premises in the infected part of the town.

NOUMEA, Jan. 8.—A few new cases of plague are reported amongst the kanakas aboard the coastal steamer, but there are no more deaths.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 4.—In consequence of the plague at Noumea the Government have proclaimed the Polynesian, Madagascar and Seychelles groups of Islands infected, and they have asked the Indian Government to supply them with plague vaccine.

SYDNEY, Jan. 4.—The Premier has received a report from the British Consul at Noumea that between Christmas Day and January 2, 14 cases of plague and 10 deaths were reported.

A small supply of prophylactic reached Sydney last night. The Noumean authorities have asked for a portion of it, and the Government are considering the matter.

January 5.—Owing to the small supply of serum the Government are unable to send any to Noumea.

January 7.—Dr. Rongier, Pasteur's representative in Sydney, who suffered from the plague in India, is of opinion that the disease will be quickly stamped out in Noumea. He considers it unlikely to spread to Australia.

Dr. Rongier states that the kanakas possess greater resistant powers to the plague than Indians.

BRISBANE, Jan. 8.—The Warrimoo, from Vancouver, has arrived, and was granted pratique. She called at Honolulu, but owing to the existence of the plague did not land any passengers or cargo, but only her mails. When the Aorangi, which left Brisbane on December 8, called at Honolulu the yellow flag was flying. It is believed that up to that time there had been five or six deaths from the plague. Nine days had elapsed between the two arrivals without any fresh outbreaks, but another death occurred the night before the Warrimoo arrived; but there is some doubt as to whether the cause was the plague. Every precaution, however, is taken to prevent infection.

WELLINGTON, Jan. 4.—New Caledonia and India have been proclaimed infected places, and the health officers throughout the colony have been warned to take precautions in respect to vessels arriving from ports at those places.

The Plague at Adelaide.

ADELAIDE, Jan. 14.—A sailor died suddenly from what the doctors believe to be bubonic plague. A second man suffering similarly has been taken to the hospital. No details are available.

January 15.—The leading doctors are satisfied that the case now in the hospital is one of true bubonic plague. The institution has been placed in strict quarantine. Epstein, the victim, arrived from New York in November last, and deserted his ship. During the voyage a number of the crew suffered from stomach troubles, but the cases were not regarded as serious. The boy McCann, who contracted the disease from Epstein, is now in the hospital. Efforts are being made to trace the origin of the case.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 15.—The outbreak of the plague at Adelaide has caused a momentary feeling of alarm.

The Government obtained a small supply of serum from Sydney, and more is expected from India. No quarantine against Adelaide has been imposed pending further information.

NOUMEA, Jan. 11.—No deaths have been reported since Sunday, and only one fresh case has occurred.

Another case of plague is reported, the person affected being a European. Two kanakas have died in quarantine.

January 15.—Only three cases of plague (one black and two white children) have occurred since early last week. One white and one black child.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Aid From Other Islands.

H. P. Baldwin has sent from Maui, for the aid of the fire sufferers, 300 sacks of tar and 111 bags of sweet potatoes. Most of the consignment went to the Hawaiian Ladies' Relief Association, which also acknowledges the receipt of clothing and money.

Chinese on the Makaweli plantation, Kauai, have sent the sum of \$400 to

Mr. J. P. Cooke, who has turned it over at their request to Wing Wo Tai, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson and Miss Gay have sent \$200, which they request Mr. Cooke to put where it will do the most good.

AUCKLAND, Jan. 15.—The Premier

has received the following cable from Mr. Holder, Premier of South Australia: "An absconding German seaman named Epstein, aged 18, from the ship Formosa, from New York to Port Ade-

laide, six weeks in the colony, died on January 12 after thirty-six days' illness. The disease was testis bubonic hæmorrhagica. The body was interred

with all disinfecting precautions in Quarantine Island. All infected material and bacteriological cultures destroyed by fire. The hospital where the patient died has been put in strict

quarantine. A boy, aged nine, from the country town where Epstein stayed in this colony, was admitted on January 5 with a disease now proved to be bubonic plague. He is isolated, and under surveillance in the same hos-

pital."

Personal Opinions.

In an interview with a "S. D. Telegraph" representative, Dr. Ashburton Thompson, speaking generally about the plague, said that although it was natural that alarm should be felt in Sydney under the circumstances, and while it was to be hoped that any cases which might be imported would be

repeatedly barred by the quarantine, it

should be known that one, or even two or three cases, breaking out in city were not sufficient to start an epidemic.

If the plague unfortunately visited our shores there would not be likely to be a serious spread of the disease.

Compared with Alexandria, Sydney was a clean city, yet recently the plague was stamped out of Alexandria in a remarkably short time.

Dr. Creed's contention, in a letter published in the "Daily Telegraph" yesterday, that the bodies of persons who die of the plague should be cremated was, in his opinion, a sound one.

It should be made absolutely clear, however, that the cremation should be compulsory and not permissive.

Dr. Creed mentioned the matter a year or two ago, and he would render a service if he pressed for an enactment giving the authorities power

in such cases to demand the cremation of any person who died from the disease.

As to the efficacy of inoculation against the bubonic plague, the following, which appeared in a recent issue of the "Times," will be read with interest:

"The Viceroy of India in addressing a meeting at Poona, expressed himself most strongly in favor of inoculation against the plague: 'I say frankly on this occasion, and I do not care how widely my words may be spread, that in my judgment inoculation is by far the wisest system of prophylaxis that you can adopt.' I do not say so because I have the requisite medical or chemical knowledge to pronounce with authority upon the constituent proportions or upon the scientific results of serum, but I say so because, as a thinking human being with the power of using my eyes and ears, I cannot fail to be conscious of its demonstrable effects. If I find, as I do find, out of 100 plague seizures among uninoculated persons, the average number who die is somewhere about 70 to 80 per cent, while, in a corresponding number of seizures among inoculated persons, the proportions are entirely reversed, and 70 to 80 per cent, if not more, are saved—and these calculations have been furnished from more than one responsible quarter—I say figures of that kind cannot fail to carry conviction, and I altogether fail to see how, in the face of them, it is possible for anyone to argue that inoculation is not a wise and necessary precaution."

Atlantic Record.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Große of the North German Lloyd Line has created another record. She arrived at Cherbourg on morning of January 10, after covering a course of 3,077 knots from Sandy Hook in 5 days and 18 hours, at an average hourly speed of 22.63 knots, the fastest ever made by a merchant craft on a Trans-Atlantic trip.

The time is 2 hours and 6 minutes better than her best previous voyage and .02 of a knot better than her best previous average speed. Her daily runs were 500, 537, 523, 524, 523 and 470 knots.

ABOUT TOWN.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

Readers of the Honolulu papers are familiar with it. At first it created considerable excitement. Week after week went by and the good people of Honolulu ceased to wonder and settled down to the fact that what so many of their neighbors said must be true. Any medicine that is endorsed like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by our own citizens soon becomes a household remedy. Ask any citizen of Honolulu what will cure kidney trouble and the answer invariably is "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclone street, this city, is one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage. He relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself, from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Aid From Other Islands.

H. P. Baldwin has sent from Maui, for the aid of the fire sufferers, 300 sacks of tar and 111 bags of sweet potatoes. Most of the consignment went to the Hawaiian Ladies' Relief Association, which also acknowledges the receipt of clothing and money.

Chinese on the Makaweli plantation, Kauai, have sent the sum of \$400 to

Mr. J. P. Cooke, who has turned it over at their request to Wing Wo Tai, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson and Miss Gay have sent \$200, which they request Mr. Cooke to put where it will do the most good.

During the early part of October,

1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state—R. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.
Tuesday, Feb. 6
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Sout from
Oahu ports
Stmr. James M. Tulett from
Kauai port
Stmr. Walter Green, from Kauai
Schr. Alice Kimball Nicholson from
Kaunakakai

Wednesday, February 7
Am sp Geo Curtis Calhoun, 21
days from San Francisco
O. & O. S. Doric, Smith from San
Francisco.
Launch Talula, —, from Lanai

Thursday, February 8
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from
Kauai ports 6,501 bags of sugar
Am. bkt. Skagit, Robinson, from
Port Townsend, Jan. 5 581,309 feet
lumber and 100,000 shingles to Wilder
& Co.
Am. schr. Annie M. Campbell, Frid-
berg, Tacoma, Jan. 8 750,000 feet lum-
ber, 100,000 shingles to Lewers &
Cooke.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Feb. 6
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Na-
wiliwili, Kokee, Elelee, Makaweli, Wal-
mea and Kekaha.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Lahaina and
Kaanapali.
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Kauna-
makai, Maunaole and Olowalu.

Wednesday, February 7
Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, for
San Francisco
Schr. Alice Kimball, for Kihel.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Lanai.
Stmr. Jas. Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.
Stmr. Iwani, Gregory and Simer-
son, for Hawaii ports.

Thursday, February 8
O. & O. S. S. Doric, for China and
Japan.
Schr. Alice Kimball, for Kihel, at
5 p.m.
U. S. S. Pathfinder, Perkins, for La-
haina.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Aloha, Am. sch., Fry, San Francisco,
January 29.
Annie M. Campbell, Am. schr. A.
Fridberg, Tacoma, February 8.
Br. bk. Adderly, Berquist, Newcastle,
January 11.

Am. bk. Alex. McNeil, Jorgensen, New-
castle, January 15.
Archer, Am. bk., Calhoun, San Fran-
cisco, January 26.
Ger. sp. Caesarea, Cordis, Newcastle
January 10.

Br. bk. Conway Castle, Evans, Liver-
pool, January 8.

Cyrus Wakefield, Am. sp., Macloone,
San Francisco, February 2.

Chas. B. Kenney, Am. bk., Anderson,
Chamana, February 4.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, Tacoma, Jan-
uary 22.

Br. sp. Champion, Jones, Newcastle,
January 18.

Defiance, Am. schr., Blom, Aberdeen,
February 4.

Jap. stmr. Doyo Maru, Asara, Yokohama,
January 15.

Br. sp. Drummuir, Armstrong, New-
castle, January 30.

Forthbank, Br. bk., Young, Newcastle,
January 25.

Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen,
Newcastle, January 10.

Br. sp. Hollywood, McCaulay, Antwerp,
January 13.

Ger. sp. H. F. Glade, Haesloop, Bre-
men, December 23.

Am. schr. Henry Wilson, Johnson
Gray's Harbor, January 16.

Br. sp. Inverness-shire, Peattie, New-
castle, January 12.

Jane L. Stanford, Am. bkt., Johnson,
Newcastle, January 25.

Am. sp. Lucile, Anderson, Tacoma,
January 19.

Lancing, Br. sp., Chapman, Sydney,
January 28.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San
Francisco, January 20.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson,
San Francisco, January 8.

Am. schr. Mary Dodge, Olsen, San
Francisco, January 15.

Northern Light, Am. bk., Challston,
San Francisco, January 25.

Haw. bk. Nuuanu, Josselyn, New York,
January 14.

Okanagan, Am. schr., Reusch, Port
Ludlow, January 28

Am. bk. Pactolus, Watts, Nanaimo,
January 13.

Br. sp. Poseidon, Chamberlain, Liver-
pool, December 25.

Haw. bk. R. P. Ritter, McPhail, San
Francisco, December 29.

R. W. Bennett, Am. schr., Nelson,
Gray's Harbor, February 1

Skagit, Am. bkt., Robinson, Port
Townsend, February 8.

S. N. Castle, Am. bkt., Lanfeldt, San
Francisco, February 2.

Am. sp. St. Nicholas, Brown, Van-
couver, January 7.

Sobrieg, Nor. bk. Tjostolsen, Newcas-
tle, February 2

Haw. bk. Santiago Engalls, San Fran-
cisco, January 21

Am. bk. Topgallant, Lundvaldt, Tac-
oma, January 9.

W. H. Dimond, Am. bk., Nilson, San
Francisco, January 24

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Calif.
By communicating with the Branch
Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,
captains of vessels who will co-operate
with the Hydrographic Office by
recording the meteorological observa-
tions suggested by the office, can have
forwarded to them at any desired port,
and free of expense, the monthly pilot
charts of the North Pacific Ocean and
the latest information regarding the waters
which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to
the office dangers discovered or any other
information which can be utilized
for correcting charts or sailing
directions, or in the publication of the
pilot charts of the North Pacific

C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N. in Charge.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived
From San Francisco, 1st set. Day
February 7 for Honolulu C. C.
Conrad, M. S. C. C. Conrad Carl Lind-
emann, I. H. Fontaine for Yoko-
hama. O. N. Anderson James Flower
Rev. W. E. Lampre, Mrs. W. E. Lampre
Hardy Locksmith, W. H. Mason Mrs.
W. H. Mason Mrs. Hugh Rodman II
W. Wickham, F. H. Wiley Mrs. E. G.
Wiley For Shanghai—E. P. Allen
Mrs. E. P. Allen and child C. W.
Hykes Miss Martha Wiley For Hong-
kong Ward Ames Mrs. Ward Ames
Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn Mrs. P. M. Ash-
burn Miss M. Clydesdale Miss M. W.
Crozier, Mrs. A. Dade and two chil-
dren, Mrs. Adeline Emerson, D. E. Fee,
Mrs. Roy Fethengill, Miss K. Foster
Mrs. C. H. Hilton and child, Fred A.
Jacobs, Archibald MacKillop, J. P.
McCoy, C. F. Moore, Joseph Satterlee
J. R. M. Smith, Geo. B. Sperry, Mrs.
Geo. B. Sperry and child, W. E.
Wheate, Mrs. W. E. Wheate and three
children

Per sp George Curtis, from San
Francisco, January 17—Mrs. A. J.
Coleman, Mrs. J. H. Hadden.
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Ham-
mau, February 7—H. C. Percy and
wife, Miss L. Percy, H. M. Berg, Miss
L. Grace, E. J. Snow.

Departed.
For China, per O. & O. S. Doric,
February 8—Mrs. Sawyer and daughter,
Mr. Tripple, Mr. Freese.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Falls of Clyde sailed from San
Francisco for Hilo on January 27th.

The Hall reports over 100,000 bags
of sugar ready for shipment on Kauai.

Captain Fridberg of the schooner
Annie M. Campbell has his wife with him.

The schooner W. L. Phelps has ar-
rived at Makaweli with a load of hay,
grain and general merchandise.

The last cargo of the Bloemfontein
is the largest ever brought to this
port. By actual weight and measure
it amounted to over 6,000 tons.

The Pathfinder, which finished coal-
ing Wednesday, left yesterday at 1 p.m.
for Lahaina, having waited for the
papers and mail brought by the Doric.

The Inverness-shire finished dis-
charging her coal yesterday, and her
place was taken at Pacific Mail wharf
by the Champion, which will begin
discharging about noon today.

A very large "quadruple effect" made
in Scotland for the Pioneer Mill was
hauled to the Kinau wharf yesterday.
Mr. Peck superintended the drayage.
The piece is about twenty feet long,
three feet indiameter and weighs over
nine tons.

The steamer Kinu left Makaweli on
Sunday for San Francisco with 11,300
bags sugar, about 700 tons. President
Wight of the Wilder S. S. Co. said she
would reach San Francisco in about
ten days lay there a week and be back
to the Islands again about the 3rd or
4th of March.

The fumigation of the Golden Shore
was commenced early on Monday
morning. At about 8:30 Wednesday
morning, when the hatches were re-
moved, it was discovered that the ves-
sel was on fire, and before the flames were
extinguished between \$1,000 and
\$1,500 worth of damage had been
done. It was intended that the work
of loading the schooner should com-
mence yesterday morning, but on ac-
count of the damage the vessel will
have to be repaired first.

The Mokoli Stranded.

The luck of the Wilder Company's
boats has of late not been of the best
and news came yesterday of another
misshap. The little steamer Mokoli
while trying to enter Kahalepalaoa on
Monday after dark got on the reef and
all efforts to get her off proved unsuc-
cessful. The news of the trouble of the
little steamer was brought by the launch Talula which arrived yesterday
morning from the scene of the accident.

Message in a Bottle.
VICTORIA, Jan 30—A bottle con-
taining the message, "All well," from
the schooner Okanagan, in latitude
47° 28' north, longitude 127° 30' west, has
been picked up at Kyuquot, setting at
rest the fears expressed that this ves-
sel had been lost on the west coast,
where wreckage was reported a short
time ago. The Okanagan was bound
from Puget Sound for Honolulu with
lumber.

Work has begun on building the
shed at Likelike wharf.

Zealandia for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 27—The
Oceanic steamship Zealandia, which
has been idle since she was dismissed
from the transport service a few weeks
ago, may, after all, have to make a
trip to Honolulu before she enters the
Nome trade. The Australia is due
here from Honolulu on Tuesday, and
because of the plague there she will
probably be placed in quarantine for
several days, perhaps for two weeks.
In case she is placed in quarantine for
so long a time, it is expected that the
Zealandia will go out on her schedule
time. The Australia is the only steamer
that will take passengers at Mono-
lu'u.

The Australia.

The Australia arrived at San Fran-
cisco on January 31st after a good
crossing of days 5½ hours and all
well. The vessel was sent to Angel Is. at once. It was ex-
pected that the passengers would be al-
lowed to land on the next day, but
that the steamship would be quarantined
for several days.

Mariners are requested to report to
the office dangers discovered or any other
information which can be utilized
for correcting charts or sailing
directions, or in the publication of the
pilot charts of the North Pacific

C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N. in Charge.

SEA AND SHORE

Steamer Record Broken
Once More.

The Nippon Maru's Fast Trip—A
False Alarm on the Waialeale
—Cargoes for Hawaii.

The barkentine Skagit and schooner
Annie M. Campbell, both from the
Sound with lumber, arrived yesterday.
They were about thirty days each on
the trip. News of the new steamer
record made between here and San
Francisco by the Nippon Maru was,
with the suspicious ease of plague on
the Waialeale and the intended action
of the Finance Department in reduc-
ing the custom house force, the principal
topics of interest discussed on
the front during the day. Captain
Gregory, who gave up the command of
the Iwani to take the Waialeale, came in for a considerable amount of
joshing, which he took very good-naturedly.
Business along the wharves, with the exception of the unloading of
coal and lumber, is going along slowly
and the decision of all the steamship
agencies to take no more passengers
from here for the Coast is causing a
great many people intending to leave
in the near future to bring pressure to
bear on the skippers of sailing vessels
to get them to allow transportation on
the wind-jammers. The sailors are
obdurate, however, and all of the
applicants have thus far been refused.
The risking of the valuable sugar car-
goes is not to be considered for a mom-
ent.

A False Alarm.

Wahinealii, a deckhand on the Wa-
ialeale, was reported to the Board of

Health yesterday at noon, while his
steamer was loading preparatory to
departing for Kauai with a general
cargo, which was being put aboard
from lighters. The man was examined
by Dr. Jobe and removed to the pest
hospital, where, on a more thorough
examination, it was determined not to
be a plague case. Captain Campbell
ordered work on the loading to stop
and the Waialeale and crew were sent
out to quarantine, there to remain for
seven days. Captain Gregory, who
had just taken command, was bemor-
tained of his luck of having to spend the
week at anchor off Kakaako. The good
news of "plague" was broken to the
officers and crew soon afterward
and there was great rejoicing among
them. It took a good deal of worry
off their minds, but when they were
told that they had to stay outside sev-
eral days the air turned instantan-
eous blue and there was a suspicious
odor of sulphur about. Dr. Wood
thinks there has been some infraction
of the quarantine regulations, and so
to be on the safe side has ordered the
quarantine of the steamer.

A Pacific Record.

The record of the steamer China
made some years ago between this port
and San Francisco was knocked down
by over six hours by the T. K. K. Nip-
pon Maru on her last trip to San Fran-
cisco. The Pacific Mail Co.'s boat made

the best previous record when she ar-
rived off the Golden Gate five days
eight hours and twenty-eight minutes
from Honolulu. Not since then has
she ever equalled this time. The Nip-
pon's time was five days two hours and
twenty-one minutes. The Australia
also made a record trip her last run up,
doing the distance in six days five
hours and twenty-six minutes. It is
now Captain Seabury's turn to see that
his good ship China makes another rec-
ord that will stand as long as the pre-
vious one.

Message in a Bottle.

VICTORIA, Jan 30—A bottle con-
taining the message, "All well," from
the schooner Okanagan, in latitude
47° 28' north, longitude 127° 30' west, has
been picked up at Kyuquot, setting at
rest the fears expressed that this ves-
sel had been lost on the west coast,
where wreckage was reported a short
time ago. The Okanagan was bound
from Puget Sound for Honolulu with
lumber.

Work has begun on building the
shed at Likelike wharf.

PERSIA RUSSIA'S FREY.

The Shah's Government Negotiates
Loan From the Czar.

ST PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—It is
semi-officially announced that the
Government, at the request of the
Government of Persia, and in view of

the good relations between the two
Governments, has authorized the Loan
Bank of Persia to take up the loan of

22,500,000 rubles about to be issued in

Persia under the designation of the
5 per cent Persian gold loan of 1900.

The Loan Bank, therefore, has con-
tracted to take up the loan, which is
repayable in seventy-five years and
guaranteed by all the Persian customs
receipts, except the revenues of the
custom house of Fars and the custom
houses of the Persian Gulf. In the
event of a delay in the payment of the
loan, the bank will have the right to
control the custom houses. Persia undertakes to redeem all former obligations
out of the new loan and not to contract
any other foreign loan until the new loan is paid off without